104. Tringoides hypoleucus.

Tringa hypoleucos, Linn. S. N. i. 1766, p. 250.

Actitis hypoleucus, Hartl. Orn. W.Afr. p. 235.

Tringoides hypoleucus, B. O. U. List B. Birds, 1883, p. 173.

a, Egga : legs yellowish green.

105. Sterna caspia.

Sterna caspia, Pall. Nov. Comm. Petrop. xiv. 1769, p. 582; Hartl. Orn. W.Afr. p. 253.

a. ♂, Bonny river.

XLI.—*Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.*

(Continued from p. 384.)

102. *Blakiston on the Geographical Distribution of the Birds of Japan.*

[" Zoological Indications of ancient connections of the Japan Islands with the Continent." Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, 1883, p. 126.]

A very interesting paper on the difference between the fauna of the north island of Japan and that of the southern island, showing that the former is essentially Siberian and the latter Chinese.

103. *Blakiston's Ornithological Notes.* Nos. I.–III.

[Ornithological Notes.—I. Birds observed on the South-east Coast of Yezo in May. By T. W. Blakiston. The Chrysanthemum, vol. ii. pp. 424, 471, 521. II. Autumn collecting at Sapporo, Yezo. *Ibid.* vol. iii. p. 26. III. Messrs. Jouy and Smith's late collections. *Ibid.* vol. iii. p. 76.]

These papers, published in the new Japanese periodical called 'Chrysanthemum,' are specially valuable for their information respecting the birds which breed on the north island of Japan and those which only pass through on migration. The second series of Notes is an important paper on the birds of the north island of Japan. In the third, amongst many interesting notes on the birds collected on the main island of Japan, Mr. Blakiston clearly distinguishes between

Cettia cantans and *C. cantillans.* Mr. Seebohm, who united these species in vol. v. of the 'Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum,' informs us that he had already separated them in his collection. The existence of two forms, apparently differing only in size and having the same geographical distribution, is worth of remark.

104. *Blasius on Birds from the South-east of Borneo.*

[Vögel von Borneo, im Südosten der Insel gesammelt von Herrn F. J. Grabowsky. Verzeichnet und mit Bezugnahme auf die gesammte Vogelfauna der Insel besprochen von Wilhelm Blasius. Verh. k.-k. zool.-bot. Gesell. Wien, 1883, pp. 3–92.]

After enumerating the publications relating to the ornithology of Borneo since Salvadori's well-known Catalogue of 1874, Dr. Blasius proceeds to consider the 69 species of birds obtained by Herr Grabowsky in the south-east of that great island. None of them are absolutely new to science; but there appears to be a constant variety of *Chotorea versicolor* peculiar to Borneo, which may subsequently receive specific distinction. Three species in this collection (*Prionochilus percussus, Lanius magnirostris,* and *Hydrochelidon leucoptera*) had not previously been recorded as occurring in the island, and about seven others had hitherto been found only in the northern district.

105. *Blasius on Birds from Ceram.*

[On a Collection of Birds from the Isle of Ceram, made by Dr. Platen in November and December 1881. By Dr. Wilhelm Blasius, C.M.Z.S., P. Z. S. 1882, p. 697.]

This collection, made during a stay of nearly four weeks at Lokki, contains only forty-nine specimens belonging to twenty-one species; but amongst them are two examples, male and female, of *Monarcha inornatus,* which is new to Ceram, whilst several others call forth interesting observations. As in the case of Dr. Platen's former collections from Borneo, full details are given respecting dates, localities, and colours of soft parts.

106. *Boucard on a new* Pseudocolaptes.

[Description d'une espèce nouvelle de *Pseudocolaptes*, provenant de Costa-Rica. Par A. Boucard. (Extr. du Bull. de la Soc. Zool. de France pour l'année 1881. Séance du 14 déc. 1880.)]

M. Boucard is too late, we fear, with his description of *Pseudocolaptes costaricensis,* which has already been named by Mr. Ridgway (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1878, i. p. 253) *P. lawrencii.*

107. *Brusina on Anomalies in some Croatian Birds.*

[Anomalien der Ornis Croatica. Aus der Sammlung des zoologischen National-Museums in Agram, von Spiridion Brusina. Mitth. Ornith. Ver. in Wien, 1883, no. 4.]

The author commences with a sketch of the condition of the national collection at Agram, which contains 266 species; and proceeds to consider varieties in colour, principally albinisms, malformations of bill and of feet, and hybrids (domestic fowls). He also notes the recent occurrence of *Stercorarius pomatorhinus* and *S. parasiticus* in Croatia.

108. '*Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club.*'

[Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club: a Quarterly Journal of Ornithology. Vol. viii. nos. 2 & 3, 1883. Cambridge, Mass.]

Amongst many papers of interest in these two numbers of our contemporary, we may call special attention to Mr. Cory's descriptions of new birds from San Domingo (*Contopus frazari, Sayornis dominicensis, Myiarchus ruficaudatus,* and *Strix dominicensis*). Mr. Cory would have done well to state to what known species his new *Strix* is most nearly allied.

Mr. Walter B. Barrows gives us the two first parts of an excellent series of life-notes on the birds of the Lower Uruguay, principally made at Concepcion, about 200 miles north of Buenos Ayres. The specimens obtained are in most cases referable to well-known Buenos-Ayrean species; but a Finch (*Spermophila palustris*) is described as new.

109. *Dalgleish on* Passer montanus.

[Note on the Occurrence of the Tree-Sparrow in Argyllshire, and its

Distribution in Scotland. By John James Dalgleish. Proc. R. Physical Soc. Edin. vol. vii. p. 196.]

Although of wide distribution, the Tree-Sparrow is sometimes unaccountably local, not only in the British Islands, but in other countries comprised within its range. In England it is seldom seen in towns, except at Berwick-on-Tweed, where it nests freely; nor is it to be considered a city-bird on the continent; yet it is abundant in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris. Mr. Dalgleish has collected some new and interesting facts respecting its distribution in Scotland, where it has only been observed in comparatively recent years.

110. *Dollo on the Existence and Use of the "Third Trochanter" in Birds.*

[Note sur la présence chez les Oiseaux du "Troisième Trochanter" des Dinosauriens et sur la fonction de celui-ci. Par M. L. Dollo. Bull. Mus. R. d'Hist. Nat. Belgique, t. ii. p. 13.]

The author compares the femur in Crocodiles, Dinosaurs, and Birds with a view to determining the homologies of the Dinosaurian third trochanter. In Crocodiles the "neck" of the femur is obsolete, the "head" not being separated from the body of the bone by any constriction. There is no "great trochanter." In Birds and Dinosaurs, on the other hand, the head of the femur is spherical and is supported by a distinct "neck." The great trochanter is large, forming a strong ridge on the outer edge of the preaxial surface of the bone. The condyles of the femur in the Crocodile also differ remarkably from those of the other two groups, in both of which the arrangement of these parts is identical. The only part of the Dinosaurian femur not yet recognized in Birds is the "third trochanter." M. Dollo finds, however, in those birds which possess the *femoro-caudal* and *accessory femoro-caudal* muscles, a ridge, situated near the middle of the bone on the inner edge of its postaxial surface, which gives attachment to these muscles, and which corresponds in position with the "third trochanter" of *Iguanodon* &c. A similar ridge has been found in *Hesperornis*.

The conclusion drawn from these observations is that the femur and some at least of the femoral muscles of the Dinosauria are distinctly avian and not reptilian in character. The third trochanter of mammals, standing in relation to gluteal muscles only, is not homologous with the structure so called in the animals under consideration.

111. *Dubois on the Existing Species of Pelicans.*

[Remarques sur les Oiseaux du genre Pélican (*Pelecanus*). Par M. Alphonse Dubois. Bull. Mus. R. d'Hist. Nat. Belgique, t. ii. p. 1.]

After considering the monographical papers on this genus by Messrs Schlegel and Elliot, and the various contributions by Sclater, Barboza du Bocage, Heuglin, Brehm, Oustalet, and others, the author endeavours to show that there are only six valid species. These he states as follows:—1. *P. onocratalus* and vars. *minor* and *sharpei*; 2. *P. crispus*; 3. *P. philippensis* and var. *rufescens*; 4. *P. erythrorhynchus*; 5. *P. conspicillatus*; 6. *P. fuscus* and var. *molinæ*. The correctness of this view of the subject may be open to question, but there can be no doubt that this paper contains a carefully drawn-up revision of the group.

112. *Durnford on the Birds of Walney Island.*

[List of Birds found in the Neighbourhood of Walney Island, with notes. By W. A. Durnford. 8vo. Barnsley: 1883.]

The long, narrow, low-lying island of Walney extends for about eleven miles along the coast of Lancashire; and the two extremities being little frequented are favourable to the breeding of many birds, especially aquatic species. This list is not, however, limited to the birds observed on the island itself, but comprises those which occur in a large portion of the Lake District, including parts of West Cumberland, Westmoreland, and North Lancashire. Species which might be expected to occur within these limits, but which are not yet recorded, are the Hawfinch, Turtle-Dove, Green Sandpiper, and Ruff.

113. *Dybowski on the Puffins of Kamtschatka.*

[Observations sur les Oiseaux de la Famille des Mormonidés. Par le Dr. B. Dybowski. Bull. Soc. Zool. de France, 1882, p. 290.]

In anticipation of a monograph of the *Mormonidæ* (as Dr. Dybowski calls the family to which we should apply the name *Fraterculidæ,* and which we are inclined to agree with him in considering distinct from the *Alcidæ*), the author of this interesting paper gives us the result of his observations on six out of the seven species which inhabit the North Pacific. The eighth member of the family (*Fratercula arctica*) is confined to the North Atlantic. The breeding-places and habits are described; some statements of Dr. Bureau relative to the "moult" of the bill are controverted; and *Lunda cirrhata, Fratercula corniculata, Ombria psittacula,* and *Simorhynchus kamtschaticus* are redescribed.

114. *Gadow's Catalogue of the Paridæ, Laniidæ, and Certhiomorphæ.*

[Catalogue of the Passeriformes or Perching Birds in the Collection of the British Museum. Cichlomorphæ: Part V., containing the Families Paridæ and Laniidæ, and Certhiomorphæ. By Hans Gadow, Ph.D. London. Vol. viii. Printed by order of the Trustees, 1883.]

Dr. Gadow's new volume of the British Museum Catalogue is not quite so bulky as Mr. Sharpe's (see below, p. 572), for it contains only 386 pages and 9 plates; but the Cinnyrimorphæ (prepared by the same author) are retained for another volume. In the present (eighth of the series) are contained the three families, Paridæ, Laniidæ, and Certhiidæ. These are all much more natural groups than the unfortunate Timeliidæ, though, as Dr. Gadow himself complains (see pp. vii and 88), certain genera not properly apportioned to them have been forced in and others forced out by circumstances over which he had no control. No new genera and but two new species (*Lanius seebohmi,* from Amoorland, and *Pachycephale fortis,* from New Guinea) are described. We propose to make some small criticisms, while fully acknowledging the value of Dr. Gadow's work.

Xenopirostris pachycephaloides (!) is, we venture to say, no *Xenopirostris* at all, but in all respects a *Myiolestes,* and should have been put in (or near) that genus. It would be indeed strange to find such a peculiar Madagascar form in New Caledonia.

It is not necessary to correct "*xanthetræa*" of Foster into "*xantherythræa*"! (p. 207), the word in question being derived from ἦτρον=*imus venter*.

While we quite agree with Dr. Gadow in not recognizing the multitudinous divisions which some recent authors have made in such genera as *Parus* and *Lanius*, it would, we think, have been more convenient to have divided these large genera into sections, either using the subordinate points of structure for this purpose, or styles of colour, or even arranging the species according to their *patriæ*. In a group of 50 species it is difficult to find the place of any particular one unless some such method is employed.

115. *Gould's 'Birds of New Guinea.'*

[The Birds of New Guinea and the adjacent Papuan Islands, including any new species that may be discovered in Australia. By [the late] John Gould, F.R.S. &c. Part xiv. Folio. London: 1883.]

The fourteenth part of this work contains illustrations of the following species:—

Dasyptilus pesqueti.
Chalcopsittacus scintillatus.
Trichoglossus goldiei.
Graucalus axillaris.
Grallina bruijni.
Monarcha periophthalmicus.
Munia grandis.
Melilestes poliopterus.
Ptilotis marmorata.
Eupetes castanonotus.
Pachycephala brunnea.
—— hyperythra.
Zosterops delicatula.

Mr. Sharpe, who is responsible for the text, has made an error in stating that *Dasyptilus pesqueti* was received alive by the Zoological Society of London. The bird alluded to did not reach the Gardens alive, or even in the flesh, and never became the property of the Society. He has likewise omitted to give the locality of *Monarcha periophthalmicus*, which, however, like most of the birds figured in the present number, is one of Mr. Goldie's discoveries in South-eastern New Guinea.

116. *Hartlaub on Birds from Alaska.*

[Beitrag zur Ornithologie von Alaska. Nach Sammlungen und Noten von Dr. Arthur Krause und Dr. Aurel Krause. Von Dr. G. Hartlaub. Separatabdr. aus Cab. Journ. f. Orn. 1883, Juli-Heft.]

Dr. Hartlaub gives us an account of the collection of birds made in the Chilcat district of S.E. Alaska in 1882 by the brothers Krause, who contribute some excellent prefatory remarks on the general aspect of the country, and field-notes on the birds. Eighty-three species were in the collection, amongst which are *Selasphorus rufus, Lagopus leucurus,* and *Tringa ptilocnemis.* The *Selasphorus* arrives to breed on May 20th, and disappears at the end of August.

Dr. Hartlaub (somewhat unwillingly) has given way to the American practice of using trinomials in some cases: for instance *Parus atricapillus occidentalis.*

117. *Homeyer and Tancré's Birds of the Altai.*

[Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Ornithologie Westsibiriens, namentlich der Altai-Gegend. Von E. F. von Homeyer und C. A. Tancré. Mittheilungen des ornithologischen Vereines in Wien. Mai 1883.]

Many readers of 'The Ibis' are aware that Herr Tancré has had a collector in the Altai Mountains for the last two years. The result of his labours, collated with those of Drs. Finsch and Brehm, are given in detail by the above-mentioned writers, with the exception of the Waders and Water-birds, which are to follow in a future number. Amongst the most interesting species may be mentioned *Buteo desertorum, Milvus govinda, Falco vespertinus* (not *F. amurensis*), *Hirundo urbica* (not *H. lagopoda*), *Budytes melanocervix* (nov. sp., differing from *B. melanocephala* in being slightly smaller, less brilliantly yellow, and in having a more or less distinct white eye-stripe), *Fringillauda sordida, Perdix robusta* (nov. sp., differing from our Partridge in being larger, paler, and greyer: wing 160 to 170 millim.). The paper is a very valuable contribution to our knowledge of the geographical distribution of Siberian birds.

118. *Krukenberg on the Colouring-matters of Birds' Eggs.*

[Die Farbstoffe der Vogeleierschalen, von C. F. W. Krukenberg. Verhandl d. phys.-med. Gesellsch. zu Würzburg, N. F. xvii. Bd., Nr. S.]

This paper contains the results of a careful re-examination of the spectra of the various colouring-matters in birds' eggs.

Oorhodein was discovered by Wicke, but first isolated by Sorby (*cf.* Proc. Zool. Soc. 1875). It is soluble in acidulated water or alcohol, in ether, chloroform, turpentine, &c., giving a green solution with strong red fluorescence. The solution in water acidulated with HCl gives (1) a shortening of both ends of the spectrum as far as the B and *g* lines; and (2) a pair of bands, one a little to the red side of D, the other (broader) about midway between D and E. The third band, passing through the D line, which was described by Sorby, was seen neither by the author nor by Liebermann. On diminishing the acidity of the solution both the above bands are shifted towards the red; and on complete neutralization two more bands appear, one just on the red side of E, the other on the violet side of *b*. A line occasionally seen between B and C is probably due to some other colouring-matter at present unknown.

Oorhodein differs from biliverdin in the character of the spectrum obtained by treatment with sulphuric acid. It closely resembles acid hæmatin. No traces of it have been found in any part of the body except in the oviduct.

The oocyan and banded oocyan of Sorby are identified with biliverdin (1) by Gmelin's reaction, and (2) by the behaviour of their spectra on treatment with yellow nitric acid.

Oochlorin and ooxanthin (yellow and rufous ooxanthin of Sorby) are two pigments forming brownish-yellow solutions, which do not give Gmelin's reaction, and show no spectral change on treatment with nitric acid. Two modifications seem to exist: one, found in eggs of *Casuarius* and *Crypturi*, soluble in alcohol; the other, found in the egg of the common fowl, insoluble.

Nothing of the nature of Sorby's lichnoxanthin was found in any shell.

All flesh-coloured, olive, leather-coloured eggs, and all which are spotted with red, brown, black, or grey, contain oorhodein, generally, however, with traces of oocyan. It is therefore probably nearly universal, except among certain *Crypturi*. In the shell, oorhodein is generally in the deeper, oocyan in the more superficial layers.

119. *Kutter on Philippine Birds.*

[Beitrag zur Ornis der Philippinen. Von Dr. Kutter. Separatabdr. aus Cab. J. f. Orn. 1883.]

Dr. Kutter's contribution to Philippine ornithology is based upon a collection made by Herr O. Koch and Dr. A. Schulenberg in the vicinity of Sibulan, in South-eastern Mindanao. Fifty species are represented in the series, whereof one (previously described in Orn. Centralbl. 1882, p. 183, as *Graucalus kochii*) is new to science and seven are hitherto unrecorded in Mindanao. Many interesting notices both by collectors and the author are given.

120. *Lawrence on new Birds from Tropical America.*

[Descriptions of new Species of Birds of the Genera *Chrysotis*, *Formicivora*, and *Spermophila*. By George N. Lawrence. Annals N. Y. Acad. Sc. vol. ii. p. 381.]

The island of Aruba, West Indies, has yielded a new species of Parrot (*Chrysotis canifrons*), the distinguishing character of which is the ashy front and throat. Unfortunately the skin of the example, which was brought home alive, has not been preserved. *Formicivora griseigula*, from British Guiana, is a second new species; and the third is *Spermophila parva*, from Tehuantepec, Mexico.

121. *Ridgway on a new Petrel from Alaska.*

[Description of a new Petrel from Alaska. By Robert Ridgway. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1882, p. 656.]

This "elegant Petrel" belongs to the "delicately formed slender-billed group which includes *Æstrelata cooki*, *Æ. desolata*, and *Æ. defilippiana*," and is apparently most nearly allied to the last named. The single specimen was obtained at Kodiak Island, Alaska, by Mr. W. J. Fisher, and is named *Æ. fischeri* after its discoverer.

122. *Sharpe's Catalogue of the Timeliidæ.*

[Catalogue of the Passeriformes or Perching Birds in the Collection of the British Museum. Cichlomorphæ: Part IV., containing the concluding portion of the Family *Timeliidæ* (Babbling Thrushes). By R. Bowdler Sharpe. London. Vol. vii. Printed by order of the Trustees. 1883.]

Every ornithologist must admire the untiring industry with which Mr. Sharpe has continued to work at the catalogue of Birds of the British Museum, even at an epoch when the transfer of the National Collection and its rearrangement at South Kensington might well be supposed to absorb all his time and attention. The thick volume (containing 700 pages and 15 plates) now before us shows that whatever other calls may be upon him, the great work on which he has already expended so much time and toil will not be allowed to stand still, so far as he is concerned.

As it is confessed in the preface that the Timeliidæ, as here treated of, are not supposed to be a natural group, we need say little upon this question; but it would in our opinion have been a much better plan to have simply followed such a system as Sundevall's 'Tentamen,' or even G. R. Gray's Hand-list, than to make a new arrangement which is confessedly erroneous. The *Thamnobiæ*, for instance, of the present volume (or at any rate the greater part of them) are quite unnaturally divorced from their fellows, which are partly mixed up in Mr. Sharpe's Muscicapidæ and partly in Mr. Seebohm's Turdidæ. Nor can we understand what *Accentor* has to do with the Timeliidæ.

The new genera proposed in the present volume are twenty in number, namely:—

	page	Type.
Pseudocossyphus	22	Cossypha sharpii, *Gray.*
Ædonopsis	69	Cossypha signata, *Sund.*
Bebrornis	102	Drymœca rodericana, *Newt.*
Euryptila	116	Drymœca subcinnamomea, *Smith.*
Calamocichla	131	Calamoherpe newtoni, *Hartl.*
Calamonastes	133	Drymoica fasciolata, *Sund.*
Phyllergates	229	Orthotomus cucullatus, *Temm.*
Hydrocichla	318	Henicurus ruficapillus, *Temm.*
Microcichla	322	Henicurus scouleri, *Vig.*
Stactocichla	449	Garrulax merulinus, *Blyth.*
Melanocichla	451	Ianthocichla lugubris, *S. Müll.*
Rhinocichla	452	Timalia mitrata, *S. Müll.*
Dryonastes	454	Ianthocichla ruficollis, *Jard. et Selb.*
Scotocichla	522	Drymocataphus fuscicapillus, *Blyth.*
Erythrocichla	551	Brachypteryx bicolor, *Lesson.*
Ptilopyga	585	Malacocichla rufiventris, *Salvad.*
Anuropsis	588	Brachypteryx malaccensis, *Hartl.*
Crateroscelis	591	Myiothera murina, *Temm.*
Corythocichla	592	Turdinus brevicaudatus, *Blyth.*
Stachyridopsis	597	Stachyris ruficeps, *Blyth.*

The following species and subspecies are described as new: *Cossypha periculosa* from Gaboon, *C. leucosticta* from West Africa, *Eroessa viridis* from Madagascar, *Eremomela polioxantha* from S.E. Africa, *Garrulax mouhoti* from Cambodia, *Malacopteron erythrote* from Borneo, *Accentor orientalis* from the shores of the Black Sea, and *A. fervidus* from Japan. *Ruticilla moussieri*, well known to many of us, is assigned to the genus *Pinarochroa* along with *Saxicola sordida* of Rüppell; but is it not better placed in *Ruticilla*, or, if not, why not?

123. *Stearns and Coues's 'New-England Bird-Life.'*

[New-England Bird-Life: being a Manual of New-England Ornithology. Revised and edited from the Manuscript of Wilfrid A. Stearns by Elliott Coues. Part II. Non-oscine Passeres, Birds of Prey, Game, and Water Birds. 8vo. Boston: 1883.]

The delay in the issue of Part ii. of this work (Part i. of which we noticed last year, *cf.* 'Ibis,' 1882, p. 343) is owing to the fact of the editor having been sent off to perform the duties of a medical officer of the United States army in

Arizona. Mr. H. A. Purdie of Boston has lent his valuable assistance to its elaboration; and the work as now completed forms a useful compendium of the latest information upon the ornithology of a district which is undoubtedly one of the most carefully investigated portions of North America.

124. *Stevenson on the Dusky Shearwater in Norfolk.*

[On the Occurrence of the Dusky Petrel or Shearwater (*Puffinus obscurus*) in Norfolk in 1858; its first known appearance in England. By Henry Stevenson. Trans. Norfolk and Norwich Nat. Soc. vol. iii. p. 467.]

Although the occurrence of this species was recorded by Mr. Stevenson in 'The Zoologist' for 1858 (p. 6096), the specimen had been lost sight of for thirteen years, and, having been traced by Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., to its resting-place at Earsham Hall, and identified by a slight mutilation noted by Mr. Stevenson when first he examined it, was exhibited at the Zoological Society's meeting of 16th May, 1882. This is really the only authenticated occurrence of this oceanic species *in* the British Islands; for the supposed Irish specimen was obtained at sea at some unknown distance off the island of Valentia in the south-west of Ireland. It would be interesting to know whether the latter is still in existence.

125. *Taczanowski on the European Nuthatches.*

[Notice sur la Sittelle d'Europe (*Sitta europæa*, Linn.). Par M. L. Taczanowski. Bull. Soc. Zool. de France, 1882, p. 425.]

Premising that the only alleged specific difference between *Sitta europæa*, Linn., and *S. cæsia*, Meyer and Wolf, consists in the coloration of the underparts, the author gives the result of an examination of upwards of 70 examples from carefully-chosen localities. He is convinced that the two forms only constitute one species, a perfect gradation existing between the pure white of the northern form and the ochre-colour of the birds of central and southern Europe. The inexplicable point is that the pure white form of St. Petersburg is cut off from that of Podolia by the less white forms found in Volhynia, Lithuania, and Moscow.

126. *Taczanowski on the Birds of Kamtschatka.*

[Liste des Oiseaux recueillies par le Dr. Dybowski au Kamtschatka et dans les îles Comandores. *Tom. cit.* p. 419.]

Out of these collections sent by Dr. Dybowski, only two, containing the smaller birds, have arrived, the birds of prey and the sea-birds having been more than a year on their way; so that this Catalogue is issued subject to revision. The peninsula of Kamtschatka is stated to be very poor in land-birds, both as regards species and numbers; and although not persecuted they are remarkably shy. The list contains 67 species, *Sitta albifrons* being described as new, and characterized by its long bill and white edge to the wing-coverts. Only a few species appear to have been obtained on the Comandores, one of them being *Corydalla gustavi*, Swinh., which nests there.

127. *Tschusi zu Schmidhofen and E. F. von Homeyer on Austro-Hungarian Birds.*

[Verzeichniss der bisher in Oesterreich und Ungarn beobachteten Vögel. Von Victor Ritter von Tschusi zu Schmidhofen in Verbindung mit Eug. Ferd. von Homeyer.]

A list of the 394 species of birds found in Austria and Hungary, drawn up in six columns, with the Latin and German, Hungarian, Bohemian, Polish, Croatian, and Italian vernacular names (where such exist) for each. Up to a certain point this polyglot version may be useful to ornithologists in coming to an understanding with the people of the country.

XLII.—*Letters, Announcements, &c.*

Ordnance Office, Dublin,
20th August, 1883.

Sirs,—Understanding that much interest is felt in the breeding-habits of the Rose-coloured Starling (*Pastor roseus*), more commonly called the Locust-bird in the East, I have the pleasure of sending you a few notes on that subject.